

KEY TO VARIETIES OF *LUZULA CAMPESTRIS* (L.) DC.

Perianth 2-2.5 mm. long	<i>L. campestris</i> var. <i>columbiana</i>
Perianth longer (2.5-4.5 mm.).	
Inflorescence congested, with no obvious rays	<i>L. campestris</i> var. <i>congesta</i>
Inflorescence looser, the lateral spikes on obvious rays.	
Heads mostly cylindric, the larger 10-30 mm. long; perianth usually pale, 3-4.5 mm. long	<i>L. campestris</i> var. <i>comosa</i>
Heads globose or short cylindric, 4-11 mm. long; perianth dark brown to blackish, 2.5-3 mm. long ..	<i>L. campestris</i> var. <i>frigida</i>

Since stations in Washington for the three latter varieties have not been listed, it is worth while to give them here.

L. CAMPESTRIS var. *COMOSA* (Meyer) Fern. et Wieg. *Rhodora* 15: 41. 1913. At middle and low elevations, common and widely distributed in the state. Only two collections need be cited. Whidby Island, *Gardner 301*; Kamiack Butte, *Elmer 805*.

L. CAMPESTRIS var. *CONGESTA* (Thuill.) Meyer, *Synop. Luz.* 18. 1823. Near Skagit Pass, Cascade Mts., *Lake & Hull 415*.

L. CAMPESTRIS var. *FRIGIDA* Buch. *Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr.* 48: 284. 1898. Stuart Island, *Lawrence 98*; Columbia River, western Klickitat Co., *Suksdorf 2100*.

ERICACEAE

PYROLA UNIFLORA L. var. *reticulata* (Nutt.) St. John comb. nov. *Moneses reticulata* Nutt. *Trans. Am. Phil. Soc.* II, 8: 271. 1843. *M. uniflora* (L.) Gray var. *reticulata* (Nutt.) Blake, *Rhodora* 17: 28. 1915.

The characters used to separate *Moneses* as a genus from *Pyrola* have been reviewed. The one-flowered habit and the spreading position of the petals seem to the writer valueless. The capsule dehisces from the tip down, and the edges of the valves are cobwebby. These are characters of some value, but to the writer they do not appear to be of generic value, nor did they to Drude in Engler and Prantl.

University of Hawaii,
Honolulu, June, 1935.

REVIEW

An Illustrated Manual of Pacific Coast Trees. By HOWARD E. McMINN and EVELYN MAINO. Pp. xii + 409, with 415 figures. Published by University of California Press, 1935. \$3.50.

One of the important gaps in the development of botany in North America is the lack of popular works accurate and com-

plete as to detail, but written with a view of stimulating the interest of the layman in plants. Producing such a work is by no means an easy task, as it calls for an insight into the problem not characteristic of most botanists. "An Illustrated Manual of Pacific Coast Trees" by Professor Howard E. McMinn and Evelyn Maino, both of Mills College, is admirably planned to accomplish this purpose, and it should fill a long felt need of the people of the Pacific Coast who are interested in trees. It deals with the native trees as well as those cultivated sufficiently to be frequently encountered. The area covered is that of California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. The work is of hand-book size, conveniently bound in a flexible cover, is excellently printed, and is well illustrated with line drawings and photographs.

Included in the introduction is a brief discussion of leaf types and arrangement, the flower, the fruit, the seed, and an explanation of botanical terminology. The origin and distribution of the native and introduced trees are reviewed, and the life zones of the region are summarized. In addition to the material contained in the introduction, there is a glossary of botanical terms, a section in which additional native species which are occasionally tree-like are listed, and a bibliography of some forty titles. Of special interest to many is the section compiled by Professor H. W. Shepherd, Division of Landscape Design, University of California, consisting of a list of trees recommended for various uses under cultivation.

This manual differs from many in general use in that the key to genera is based largely upon leaf characters. This key is the product of many years development as Professor McMinn has built it up in connection with his teaching. As it now stands the key is exceedingly practical and certainly justifies the time spent. For the most part, the arrangement of the families in the body of the text follows the system of Engler and Prantl, but within the families the genera are arranged alphabetically. In addition to brief descriptions in which the distinguishing characters are stressed, the distribution and economic notes of interest are given for each species.

The nomenclature follows that recommended by the American joint committee on horticultural nomenclature published in "Standardized Plant Names." For those plants not taken up in this work, strict botanical usage is followed. This is open to some objection in that a dual system of authority enters. It seems to the reviewer that some effort should have been made to bring strict botanical usage into popular favor.

The book is well worth the consideration of botanists and laymen interested in Pacific Coast trees.—H. L. M.